

and justice. Ed Levi is a profile in courage, and a proud example for all citizens of excellence in the law and justice at its best.

HOMICIDES BY GUNSHOT IN NEW YORK CITY

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Madam President, I rise today to continue my weekly practice of reporting to the Senate on the death toll by gunshot in New York City. Last week, 8 people were killed by firearms in New York City, bringing this year's total to 66.

THE PRESIDENT'S IMMIGRATION INITIATIVE

Mr. SIMON. Madam President, the administration has come under much criticism lately for its alleged failure to provide leadership on issues that are important to the nation. The 1996 Immigration Initiative announced by the administration this week, however, belies these contentions. The administration's policy proposal on this extremely important issue is thoughtful and comprehensive, and I applaud it.

The administration's initiative recognizes, as do the people of this country, the need to formulate an effective response to the problem of illegal immigration, and proposes increased resources not only for border enforcement, but also increased resources to eliminate the job magnet that will continue to draw undocumented aliens into the country regardless of the success of our border policy. The initiative also reflects a desire to improve our ability to deport those aliens that have been identified as deportable, and to assist States that have long borne the burdens of our inability to prevent illegal immigration.

For each of these objectives the administration has proposed the commitment of substantial resources; yet, at the same time, the initiative contains little that unnecessarily feeds the anti-immigrant xenophobia that has characterized the immigration policy debate in recent years. Rather, the administration's proposal takes a measured yet aggressive approach to the problems we must face. In short, while it has taken an undeniably firm stance against illegal immigration, the administration has not succumbed to the belief that immigration in all its shapes and forms is a bad thing. Quite the contrary: the initiative reflects the fact that, as the President has said, an effective immigration policy must combine deterrence of illegal immigration with an encouragement and celebration of legal immigration.

I look forward to working with the administration and my colleagues in the Senate to effect this delicate balance, and to implement an immigration policy that is both tough and fair. The administration's proposal is certainly a great step in this direction.

SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL'S SPEECH BEFORE THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER ON THE LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION

Mr. DODD. Madam President, on Friday, January 27, 1995, Senator CLAIBORNE PELL spoke at the Georgetown University Law Center on the topic of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. During that speech, Senator PELL made a very strong case for United States ratification of the Law of the Sea Treaty.

As many of my colleagues may already know, Senator PELL has been a leading advocate for promoting the peaceful uses of the oceans for more than four decades. I believe he first became interested in the subject as a young man in the service of the U.S. Coast Guard—an interest he has continued to pursue with energy and imagination since he was elected to the Senate in 1960.

While the national security implications associated with the Law of the Sea Convention have been widely discussed over the years, I do not believe that as much attention has been focussed on the economic implications of the treaty. In that regard, Senator PELL's speech on January 27, very clearly spelled out the economic importance of the treaty to the United States. I found his arguments most useful in gaining a fuller appreciation of the treaty's many provisions.

I know that Senator PELL very enthusiastically endorsed President Clinton's decision to sign the Law of the Sea Convention and to seek the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification. And, that he believes it to be of the utmost importance that the United States become a party to this important convention as soon as possible.

I am confident that Senator PELL is willing and eager to play an active role in educating this body on the very important issues associated with the Law of the Sea Convention. I hope that the Senate will have an opportunity to address this subject during the 104th Congress.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of Senator PELL's speech at Georgetown University Law Center be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL

It is a great pleasure to join you here this evening at the Georgetown University Law Center to discuss the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. This is a subject that is near to my heart and one that I have been involved with for much of my working career.

With its transmission to the Senate in October and entry into force in November, the Convention has again moved to the fore as an issue for public debate.

These events make today's symposium particularly timely, and I want to thank the organizers, and especially Mr. Eric Fersht, for their outstanding work. The panels you have

heard from provide a truly exceptional array of information about the Law of the Sea Convention.

The initial support for this idea was led by Arvid Pardo, Malta's delegate to the United Nations, with his famous "Common Heritage of Mankind" speech before the United Nations General Assembly in 1967.

The Convention then became the interest of many people. I remember particularly the "Pacem in Maribus"—Peace on the Seas—meetings organized by Elizabeth Mann Borgese.

Her book, *The Ocean Regime*, published in 1968, gave written expression to the ideas that were to gain a wider audience through *Pacem in Maribus*, on their way to being embodied in the negotiated texts of the Law of the Sea Convention.

For me the dream began even earlier. It was during my service in the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II that I wrote my first memorandum on the subject to Admiral Waesche, then Commandant of the Coast Guard. And even before that I had been appointed by President Eisenhower as a Delegate to the first meeting of IMCO (the International Maritime Consultative Organization.)

My service on the staff of the San Francisco Convention that prepared the UN Charter, just fifty years ago this summer, further confirmed me in my belief that ways could be found to create a working ocean peace system.

The Law of the Sea Convention is the product of one of the more protracted negotiations in diplomatic history. When the process began, the Vietnam War was nearing its peak; the Cold War was at its height; it had been only five years since the construction of the Berlin Wall.

I was proud to serve as a delegate and observer to those early Law of the Sea negotiations, one of the few who had also attended a *Pacem in Maribus* meeting. My enthusiasm led me in 1967 to introduce the first Senate Resolution calling on the President to negotiate a Law of the Sea Convention.

That resolution and a draft treaty that I proposed in 1969 led to the Seabed Arms Control treaty, which was ratified by the Senate in 1972. This little-known treaty has permanently removed nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction from the ocean floor, which is seventy percent of the earth's surface.

It has been signed by nearly 100 countries, it works, and it provides a good precedent for the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

With the Seabed Arms Control Treaty as my model, you can appreciate my enthusiasm for the Law of the Sea Convention. In my view there are few actions that the Senate can take in the year or two ahead that can have greater long term benefits for the world as a whole than to ratify this Treaty.

The implications for world peace are enormous; the potential for trade and development is equally far-reaching. I hope this Convention will not be caught up in a spate of politics as usual, but will be seen in the framework of a renewed commitment to bipartisanship in foreign policy.

The old saying was that "politics stops at the water's edge." That would be an apt motto for our consideration of Law of the Sea, since its scope begins precisely at "the water's edge."

Let me outline just a few of the reasons that have come to make me such a strong supporter of the Convention.

Of greatest importance, the Convention will enhance our national security, because it establishes as a matter of international law, freedom of navigation rights that are critical to our military forces.